

PROSPERITY TO BE THE ISSUE

Principal Slogan of Republicans for 1900, Says Chairman Hanna.

RETENTION OF PHILIPPINES NEXT

Plans Being Laid at Philadelphia for the Presidential Campaign—McKinley's Nomination a Matter of Course.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Initial plans for the presidential campaign were laid today, when the subcommittee of the republican national campaign committee began work. Shortly after 9 o'clock the committee visited Mayor Ashbridge. In the party were Senator Hanna, chairman, "Joe" Manly, H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, United States Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Richard Kerens of Missouri and Charles Dick of Ohio, the secretary of the national committee; President Henry Burk and Chairman W. S. P. Shields of the local Citizens' Convention association and a number of others.

From the mayor's office the committee went to the exposition buildings in West Philadelphia to inspect the auditorium in which the convention is to be held. All of the visitors expressed their satisfaction at the selection of the hall.

Senator Hanna, regarding the convention, said: "Of course President McKinley will be re-nominated and without doubt he will receive every vote in the convention; but when it comes to choosing his running mate and deciding on the platform, there is likely to be an abundance of excitement."

The manufacturers' club has offered the facilities of its building to all of the republican national committees who may be in the city during the campaign and also to extend the same privilege to each delegate and alternate in attendance at the convention.

During the conference with Mayor Ashbridge Senator Hanna made the first statement which he has uttered in his capacity as republican national chairman on the issues and plans of the coming campaign. He said:

"First, the national issues will be the prosperity of the working people of the country. Second, the retention of the Philippines. The republican party is in pressing and immediate need of funds to carry on the work of the campaign, and it must be begun without a moment's delay. The democratic party has labor agitators at work throughout the west and the republican campaign committee will do all that is necessary to meet them at every point."

MILITARY POST NEAR SHERIDAN

War Department Reports Favorably on the Proposition to Make Present Post Permanent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The War department, in response to a request of the house committee on military affairs, has issued the following report on the bill to complete the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Sheridan, Wyo.:

"The location of the military post at Sheridan is in the midst of territory surrounded by Indian reservations, those of the Crow and Cheyenne being in close proximity and containing approximately 3,500 Indians. The northern Cheyennes are warlike and trouble frequently arises between the settlers and this tribe. In recent years serious conflict on many occasions has only been averted by the prompt arrival of troops.

"On approval of the secretary of war of the recommendation of the major general commanding the army, by reason of petitions from settlers in northern Wyoming, temporary barracks were constructed there last year and a permanent supply of water secured. The location of these barracks is in the center of the country involved, on a line of railway, giving facilities for moving troops. Extensive coal mines have been developed in the region named, giving cheap fuel and range and forage for producing hardy horses incomparable. A supply of pure water in practically unlimited quantities is assured. The dry climate would be extremely beneficial to troops and the expense of supplies to the cavalry post would be reduced to the minimum with the advantage of having soldiers stationed on lines of railroad communication and in close proximity to these Indian reservations.

"Fort McKinney and Custer, established where the country was in an unsettled condition and before railroad communication, have been abandoned, the former on account of the dilapidated condition of the buildings and the want of railroad facilities; the latter on account of the importance of the water supply and the condition of the buildings.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

In a Restaurant. A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; men whose hair and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

"Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something. If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary, they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers. There is a certain class of food crackers who seem to believe the meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their theories. The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and bux.

GUAM A GOOD ISLAND TO KEEP.

Report of Conditions There by Commander Metcalf of the Newark.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Captain McCall, commanding the United States steamship Newark, has written a letter to the chief of the bureau of navigation, in which he makes the following statement: "On our way across the Pacific I found it necessary to stop at Guam for the purpose of refueling. The island is a very beautiful and fertile one. The governor and his assistant, Safford, seem to be the right men for the place. All the officers at the station are doing their utmost to improve the condition of the people. I am sure that the administration of the governor will bring great credit to the Navy department and will be satisfactory to the country.

"As a sanitary measure the necessity of piping water from the mountains to Agaña and the adjoining villages is pressing. By such an improvement the shallow wells, all of them contaminated, could be filled in and the health of the natives improved. "Looking at the question from a purely commercial point of view, I feel satisfied that every dollar spent by the government on the island of Guam will be returned to our country a hundredfold. From the indications of contentment and satisfaction with the methods recently adopted on the island I am certain that the new administration is already most successful."

requiring a complete rehabilitation of the post, leaving this territory probably more unprotected than any other section of the western country. The location of the barracks called Fort Mackenzie is where the sanitary conditions are as nearly perfect as possible. The water supply is pure and abundant, the best facilities exist for moving troops; a strategic point occupied in the center of country where a feeling of uneasiness regarding the action of the Indians is ever present, and a menace to the development of the country. The establishment of this post is recommended by the secretary of war, the major general commanding the army and the commanding general of the Departments of Colorado and Missouri."

Included in the above are the recommendations of the above parties and exhaustive statements from General C. F. Manderson, Edward Gillette, civil engineer officials of the interior department relative to the acquisition of land for military purposes, and the executive order setting aside said land now used for military purposes. The report closes with a detailed statement of improvements and expenditures already made, amounting to \$21,392.19 for temporary buildings and \$8,839 for water supply.

REFORM IN CUBAN JUDICIARY

Revision of Criminal Methods First, to Be Followed by Civil Code Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Root has today steps to institute once sweeping reforms in the judicial system in Cuba, the animating purpose being to correct as soon as possible the Cuban prison abuses which have already been the subject of representations to the War department. Mr. Root's plan has been giving this matter his attention and his investigations into the conditions of the prisons and the faults of the Cuban judicial system generally have confirmed Secretary Root in his purpose to apply the reforms as soon as the earliest possible moment. To accomplish this purpose the secretary has decided to appoint a commission comprised of three Americans and an equal number of Cubans. This commission will probably consist of Horatio E. Conant and Mr. Runcie, for the American side. These are all lawyers, well versed in the Spanish code, as well as thoroughly acquainted with American practice.

"Cuban contingent will probably be selected by Governor Wood from among the members of the Havana bar. The commission will meet at the earliest possible date in Havana and begin at once a revision of the criminal methods, following this up with amendments of the civil code, where necessary. It is not the purpose to outrage local sentiment and disturb well established practice, except in instances where rank injustice flourishes under the present code. It is to be noted that persons charged with the smallest of misdemeanors and little larcenies should languish, as at present, for a year in jail before having any kind of a trial, and to such abuses as this, which are to be discontinued, the commission will devote its immediate attention.

Mr. Rubens had a consultation with Secretary Root today and left Washington for New York. He expects to proceed to Havana via Miami next Wednesday.

ITALY WANTS SATISFACTION

Almost Impossible for Government to Punish Louisiana Lynchers—Indemnity Not Desired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Italian government has declined to the government of the United States in the polite and courteous way of diplomacy a wish that the persons guilty of lynching the five Italians at Tallulah, La., last spring should be punished. Heretofore in cases the lynching of Italians has not been compromised by the payment of an indemnity, but this does not meet the present demand of the Italian government. As under the existing law the trial and prosecution of such cases as this is left entirely to the state authorities, the Italian government is well-nigh helpless to meet the request of the Italian government.

The investigation made by the state of Louisiana was so unsatisfactory that the national government undertook the investigation through its own agents to learn the facts attending the lynching. The result of this inquiry is now on file. But the United States government at present cannot make the report the basis of any legal proceedings against the lynchers.

"As an outcome of this embarrassing position the president will probably make fresh representations to congress urging the speedy passage of the pending bills intending to remove from state courts jurisdiction in cases where persons claiming treaty protection are the victims and transferring jurisdiction over them to the federal courts.

OPPOSE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

Hill, Railway Magnate, and Farmers' Bill, a New Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The senate committee on commerce today resumed its hearing on the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill. Thomas Clyde of the Clyde Steamship line has again taken up the cost of the construction of vessels, their maintenance and operation. Mr. Clyde said that what it was desired to do by the bill was to encourage low-cost steamship lines that would at low cost attract American cargo trade. B. Thurber, representing the United States Export association, said the universal belief among American manufacturers and shippers was that this country must have a merchant marine to export American products. The bill, he said, was a patent factor in the interests of the great masses of laboring people of the United States.

Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, president of the American Manufacturers' association, maintained that the enactment of the pending bill would be of immense benefit to the manufacturers of the country, would largely increase American export trade and would build up a great shipbuilding industry. Chairman Fry announced that the hearing would be adjourned until next Tuesday in order that some figures might be prepared relating to the general subject under consideration. Up in the northwest, he said, considerable opposition to the pending measure had been developed. James Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, who one year ago was favorable to the bill, has now a favor of an export bounty. This was likewise true of several important newspapers in the northwest and of the Farmers' alliance in the west.

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PUGS CALL TO SEE M'KINLEY

George Dixon and Bob Armstrong Find President Tom Bossy to See Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—George Dixon, the former featherweight champion, who was defeated a few nights ago by Terry McGovern, and Bob Armstrong, who aspires to honors as the heavyweight fighter of the world, strolled into the White House today and requested permission to see the president to pay their respects. The president was busy with a cabinet officer and did not see them.

PRIESTS MAY YET MARRY

Pope is Said to Be Considering Their Release from Long Enforced Celibacy.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) ROME, Jan. 12.—(New York World Cablegram.)—The pope is contemplating an order permitting the priests of the Catholic church to marry. The first step has already been taken in the encyclical to the bishops of South America, in which permission is given to the priests there to take wives unto themselves. Mr. Galilea, rector of the Spanish college in Rome, says that the concession granted by the holy father to priests in South America is to meet special conditions. "I don't think his holiness will issue a general order releasing all the priests of the church from their vows of celibacy," Mr. Galilea continues. "The question of celibacy having been established by a general council, I think that only a general council would have authority to make a change."

On the other hand Mr. Togli, one of the most eminent jurists of the Vatican, is firmly convinced that the pope should abolish the rule of celibacy for the priests before he dies. Mr. Togli says:

"The day the pope conceived the great project of the union of the Christian church he must have begun to examine all the difficulties which would follow this step. One obstacle, perhaps the greatest of them all, is that in all denominations except the Roman church the priests and ministers are permitted to marry or not as they choose. I believe that after mature deliberation the holy father has reached the conviction that the obstacle is not insurmountable. He is convinced that he will abolish the enforced celibacy of the clergy. I don't believe that there will be a general encyclical affecting the Catholic church throughout the world. That would be too revolutionary. But I think the change will come about by the gradual abolition of the rule of celibacy for the priests of South America is the beginning."

The familiar rumors of a reconciliation between the Vatican and the church in Italy have broken forth afresh, but now they have become more than mere rumors. The latest news is that the pope has been convinced that he will abolish the enforced celibacy of the clergy. I don't believe that there will be a general encyclical affecting the Catholic church throughout the world. That would be too revolutionary. But I think the change will come about by the gradual abolition of the rule of celibacy for the priests of South America is the beginning."

FIGHT ON AMERICAN MEATS

Agrarians Show Bitter Hostility to Commercial Treaty with the United States.

(Copyright, 1900, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The correspondent of the Associated Press interviewed the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, on New Year's day, and asked him for his views about the present status of the relations between Germany and the United States. Mr. White said: "The Samoan question between the United States and Germany, the insurance question and sundry minor matters have been practically settled. The main questions which remain are the commercial treaty and the proper inspection of American meats. The former will be mainly settled at Washington; the latter must depend on the action of the Reichstag. Though the agrarian party shows bitter hostility to the alleviation of the present arrangement, so oppressive to American interests, it is hoped that the proposal made in President McKinley's message for the appointment of a special commission may be accepted. "There is no doubt that the government, apart from the agrarians, would be heartily glad to see some such fair settlement. This was foreshadowed when the emperor expressed his willingness to accept the New Year's day, not only his own personal satisfaction, but that of the German people, at the part of the message referring to Germany. It is also an open secret that Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Buelow were especially anxious to see some such settlement of this most troublesome of all the questions now pending between the two governments."

TO GRAB LIBERIAN TERRITORY

Germany Working to Persuade or Coerce the Little Republic to Accept a Protectorate.

(Copyright, 1900, by Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 12.—Advisers to the Associated Press from Liberia indicate that Germany is emulating France in its endeavor to grab territory and is working strenuously to persuade or coerce Liberia into accepting a German protectorate. The latest attempt was made by a German consul at Monrovia, who has just returned from a visit to Berlin, for immediate reparation for the alleged maltreatment of a German subject in 1897. The case is that of a German planter named Koch, who, refusing to obey a civil summons, was taken to the courts by force. He claimed damages. The matter was taken up in Berlin, has since been pending before the two governments and is thought not settled by the Liberian courts. Herr Humpley, German consul at Monrovia, who has just returned from a visit to Berlin, for immediate reparation for the alleged maltreatment of a German subject in 1897. 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